

Fn. [= 'Fauna Svecica'] 92. Hellsingås*, as Clusius names it, and it is certain that it, in our country, chiefly lives in Helsingeland [= Helsingia, at that time meaning northern Sweden generally]; but that it has received its name from this can neither be proved nor denied. This as well as . . . species lay their eggs in our country, and hatch their young here, but fly from us during the winter and become useful to other nationalities, and they are shot in Holland in considerable quantities. They have rather palatable flesh, and it is a pity that we do not use them, as we have more right to do so, because they propagate in our country." This proves very plainly that Linnæus regarded *Anser erythropus* as a species breeding in Sweden, and as this only is the case with the Lesser White-fronted Goose (not with *Anser albifrons* Scop.), the specific name "*erythropus*" must be used for the smaller form.

Anser albifrons Scop. has never been found breeding in Sweden. Every statement to the contrary is based upon error.

XXIII.—*A Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand.*
Part II. By GREGORY M. MATHEWS, M.B.O.U., and TOM
IREDALE.

[Continued from p. 263.]

Order ARDEIFORMES.

Family PLEGADIDÆ.

Genus PLEGADIS.

Plegadis Kaup, Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. p. 82, 1829.

Type (by monotypy) : *P. falcinellus* (Linné).

Plegadis falcinellus (Linné). Glossy Ibis.

Tantalus falcinellus Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 241 : Austria.

Synonym :—

Plegadis falcinellus Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 192.

* In translation from the Swedish text.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental occurrence : one record, near Timaru, South Island, May 1902) ; extralimital.

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

Genus PLATALEA.

Platalea Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 139.

Type (by monotypy) : *P. leucorodia* Linné.

Platalea regia regia Gould. Royal Spoonbill.

Platalea regia Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1838, part iv. App. p. 7 : East Coast of New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Spatherodia melanorhynchos Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. xvi : New South Wales.

Platalea regia Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 193.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, three occurrences : Manawatu, North Island, April 1875 ; Buller River, South Island, Jan. 1892 ; near Greytown North, North Island, May 1905) ; extralimital.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Genus ARDEA.

Ardea Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 141.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A. cinerea* Linné.

Ardea cinerea rectirostris Gould. Australian Grey Heron.

Ardea rectirostris Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1843, p. 22 : New South Wales *.

Synonym :—

Ardea cinerea Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 193. [The type-locality of *Ardea cinerea* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 143, is Sweden, Europe.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental; visitor : one occurrence at sea near Auckland, North Island, 1898) ; extralimital.

* This bird does not appear to have been obtained in New South Wales but came from India. Cf. Stone and Mathews, Austral. Avian Rec. vol. i. 1913, p. 142.

Genus HERODIAS.

Herodias Boie, Isis, 1822, p. 559.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *H. egretta* (Gmelin).

Herodias alba maoriana, subsp. n. New Zealand Great White Heron.

Synonym :—

Herodias timoriensis Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 194. [The type-locality of *Ardea alba* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 144, is Sweden, and that of *A. timoriensis* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 575, is Timor.]

Range :—New Zealand ; only known breeding places in South Island.

Note :—*H. a. maoriana* is much larger than *H. a. symmatophora* Gould (Birds Austr. vol. vi. pl. 56, 1846 : New South Wales), the nearest breeding subspecies of *H. alba*. Longest wing-measurement in *H. a. symmatophora*, 386 mm. ; in *H. a. maoriana*, 425 mm. Type in the British Museum.

Genus NOTOPHOYX.

Notophoyx Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. v. 1895, pp. xi, xiii.

Type (by original designation) : *N. novæhollandiæ* (Latham).

Notophoyx novæhollandiæ (Latham). White-fronted Heron.

Ardea novæhollandiæ Latham, Index Ornith. vol. ii. 1790, p. 701 : New South Wales.

Synonym :—

Notophoyx novæhollandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 196.

Range :—New Zealand ; extralimital.

Genus DEMIGRETТА.

Demigretta Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, vol. xv. 1846, p. 372.

Type (by monotypy) : *D. concolor* Blyth.

Demigretta sacra matook (Vieillot). New Zealand Blue Heron.

Ardea matook Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* vol. xiv. 1817, p. 416 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

Demiegretta sacra Buller, *Suppl.* vol. i. p. 198. [The type-locality of *Ardea sacra* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* 1789, p. 640, is Tahiti.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Genus NYCTICORAX.

Nycticorax Forster, *Synopt. Catal. Brit. Birds*, 1817, p. 59.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. nycticorax* (Linné).

Nycticorax caledonicus australasiæ (Vieillot). Australian Night Heron.

Ardea australasiæ Vieillot, *Tabl. Encycl. Method., Orn.* vol. iii. 1823, p. 1130 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Ardea maculata (not Boddaert) Latham, *Suppl. Index Ornith.* 1800, p. lxiv. : New South Wales.

Ardea novæhollandiæ (not Latham) Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* vol. xiv. 1817, p. 436 : New South Wales.

Nycticorax caledonicus Buller, *Suppl.* vol. i. p. 197. [The type-locality of *Ardea caledonica* Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* 1789, p. 626, is New Caledonia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences ; it is more probable that these were stragglers from Australia than from New Caledonia, but it should be noted that Australian birds were liberated at Wellington in 1852 : *cf.* Buller, *Suppl. loc. cit.* The records of the specimens preserved should be criticised) ; extralimital.

Genus IXOBRYCHUS.

Ixobrychus Billberg, *Synops. Faun. Scand.* vol. i. pt. ii. Aves, 1828, p. 166.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *I. minutus* (Linné).

Ixobrychus minutus novæzelandiæ (Potts). New Zealand Little Bittern.

Ardeola novæzelandiæ Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. iii. 1871, p. 99: Westland, South Island.

Synonym:—

Ardetta pusilla Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 197. [The type-locality of *Ardea minuta* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 240, is Switzerland, Europe, and of *Ardea pusilla* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 432, is New South Wales.]

Range:—South Island (breeding).

Genus BOTAURUS.

Botaurus Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xi. pt. ii. 1819, p. 592.

Type (by subsequent designation): *B. stellaris* (Linné).

Botaurus poeciloptilus melanotus Gray. New Zealand Black-backed Bittern.

Botaurus melanotus Gray, in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zeal. vol. ii. 1843, p. 196: New Zealand.

Synonym:—

Botaurus poeciloptilus Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 199. [The type-locality of *Ardea poeciloptila* Wagler, Syst. Avium, *Ardea*, sp. 28, note, 1827, is New South Wales.]

Range:—Both Islands (breeding).

Note:—Legge (Proc. Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci. for 1904, 1905, p. 231) wrote: "*Botaurus* is represented in that country (New Zealand) by an endemic species, *Botaurus novæzealandiæ*." This is apparently a *nomen nudum*, due to a *lapsus*.

Order ANSERIFORMES.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Genus DENDROCYGNA.

Dendrocygna Swainson, Classif. Birds, vol. ii. 1837, p. 365.

Type (by monotypy): *D. javanica* (Horsfield).

Dendrocygna eytoni munna Mathews. Whistling Duck.

Dendrocygna eytoni munna Mathews, Austral Av. Rec. vol. i. 1912, p. 86 : Queensland.

Synonym :—

Dendrocygna eytoni Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 1. [The type locality of *Leptotarsis eytoni* Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 111, is north-western Australia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences); extralimital.

Genus CASARCA.

Casarca Bonaparte, Comp. List Birds Europe and North America, 1838, p. 56.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. ferruginea* (Vroeg).

Casarca variegata (Gmelin). Paradise Duck.

Anas variegata Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 505 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Casarka castanea Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 108, pl. 10 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Anas cheneros Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 92 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Casarca variegata Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 2.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus ANAS.

Anas Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 122.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A. platyrhynchos* Linné.

Anas superciliosa superciliosa Gmelin. Grey Duck.

Anas superciliosa Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 537 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Anas leucophrys Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 93 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Anas superciliosa Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 5.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus NETTION.

Nettion Kaup. Skizz. Entwickl.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. 1829, p. 95.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. crecca* (Linné).

Nettion castaneum (Eyton). Australian Teal.

Mareca castanea Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 119 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Anas gracilis Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 41 : Manawatu, North Island, New Zealand.

Nettium castaneum Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 10.

Nettium gibberifrons Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 10.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Note.—We have been unable to satisfy ourselves of the occurrence of *N. gibberifrons* Müller (Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land- u. Volkenk. 1842, p. 159 : Celebes) either in Australia or New Zealand. The only New Zealand specimens available undoubtedly belong to the present species.

Genus NESONETTA.

Nesonetta Gray, Genera Birds, vol. iii. 1844, p. 627.

Type (by original designation) : *N. aucklandica* Gray.

Nesonetta aucklandica Gray. Auckland Islands' Duck.

Nesonetta aucklandica Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 16 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

Nesonetta aucklandica Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 14.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Genus ELASMONETTA.

Elasmonetta Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vol. xxvii. 1895, p. 287.

Type (by original designation) : *E. chlorotis* (Gray).

Elasmonetta chlorotis (Gray). Brown Duck.

Anas chlorotis Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 15 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

Elasmonetta chlorotis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 11.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus SPATULA.

Spatula Boie, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. clypeata* (Linné).

Spatula rhynchotis variegata Gould. New Zealand Shoveller.

Spatula variegata Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1856, p. 95 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

Spatula variegata Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 15. [The type-locality of *Anas rhynchotis* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lxx, is New South Wales.]

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus NYROCA.

Nyroca Fleming, Philos. Zool. vol. ii. 1822, p. 260.

Type (by tautonymy) : *N. nyroca* (Güldenstadt).

Nyroca australis Eyton. Australian White-eyed Duck.

Nyroca australis Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 160 : New South Wales.

Synonym :—

Aythya australis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 16. [The type-locality of *Anas nyroca* Güldenstadt, Nov. Comm. Acad. Petrop. vol. xiv. pt. i. 1769, p. 403, is South Russia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Genus FULIGULA.

Fuligula Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xii. pt. ii. 1824, p. 187.

Type (by tautonymy) : *F. fuligula* (Linné).

Fuligula novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). New Zealand Scaup.

Anas novæseelandiæ, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 541 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Anas atricilla Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 95 :

Dusky Sound, South Island.

Fuligula novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 17.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus HYMENOLAIMUS.

Hymenolaimus, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xi. 1843, p. 370.

Type (by monotypy) : *H. malacorhynchos* (Gmelin).

Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos (Gmelin). Mountain Duck.

Anas malacorhynchos Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 526 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Malacorhynchus forsterorum Wagler, Isis, 1832, p. 1235 : new name for *A. malacorhynchos* Gmelin.

Hymenolæmus malacorhynchus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 17.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus PROMERGUS, nov.

Differs from the genus *Mergus* (type *M. merganser* Linné) in its longer and more slender bill and shorter toes, but especially in having the sexes alike in coloration : in *Mergus* the depth of the culmen at the frontal feathers is more than one-third its length, while in *Promergus* the depth is less than one-fourth the length.

Type : *P. australis* (Hombron & Jacquinot).

Promergus australis (Hombron & Jacquinot). Auckland Islands' Merganser.

Mergus australis Hombron & Jacquinot, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2nd ser. vol. xvi. 1841, p. 320 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

Merganser australis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 21.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Order PELECANIFORMES.

Family CARBONIDÆ.

Genus CARBO.

Carbo Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 15.

Type (by tautonymy) : *C. carbo* Linné.

Carbo carbo steadi, subsp. n. Black Shag.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax novæhollandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 22. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus carbo* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Sweden, and of *Phalacrocorax novæhollandiæ* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 93, is Tasmania.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Note :—*C. c. steadi* is easily separated from typical *C. c. carbo* by the scant white neck-feathers of the summer plumage as well as by size ; compared with *C. c. novæhollandiæ*, the nearest breeding subspecies of *C. carbo*, it is smaller in every dimension. Average measurements *C. c. novæhollandiæ* : culmen 66 mm., wing 345 ; average measurements *C. c. steadi* : culmen 59 mm., wing 325. Type in the British Museum.

Genus HYPOLEUCUS.

Hypoleucus Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. vii.

Type (by original designation) : *H. varius* (Gmelin).

Hypoleucus varius varius (Gmelin). Pied Shag.

Pelecanus varius Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Pelecanus pica Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 104 : same locality.

Carbo fucosus Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 268 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Phalacrocorax varius Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 24.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Hypoleucus carunculatus carunculatus (Gmelin). Rough-faced Shag.

Pelecanus carunculatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Pelecanus cirrhatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : same locality.

? *Carbo purpurascens* Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Pétersb. vol. iii. 1837, p. 56 : loc. unknown.

Phalacrocorax carunculatus, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 25.

Range :—North of South Island (breeding).

Hypoleucus carunculatus onslowi (Forbes). Pitt Island Shag.

Phalacrocorax onslowi Forbes, Ibis, 1893, p. 533 : Chatham Islands.

Synonyms :—

Phalacrocorax rothschildi, Forbes, Ibis, 1893, p. 537 : same locality.

Phalacrocorax onslowi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 37.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Hypoleucus carunculatus traversi (Rothschild). Macquarie Island Shag.

Phalacrocorax traversi Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. viii. 1904, p. xxi : Macquarie Island.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax traversi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 40.

Range :—Macquarie Island, Auckland Islands (breeding).

Hypoleucus campbelli campbelli (Filhol). Campbell Island Shag.

Urile campbelli Filhol, Bull. Soc. Philom. vol. ii. pt. 2, 1878, p. 132 : Campbell Island.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax campbelli Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 39.

Range :—Campbell Island (breeding).

Hypoleucus campbelli colensoi (Buller). Auckland Islands' Shag.

Phalacrocorax colensoi Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. ii. 1888, p. 161 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax colensoi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 28.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Hypoleucus campbelli ranfurlyi (Grant). Bounty Islands' Shag.

Phalacrocorax ranfurlyi Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. xi. 1901, p. 66 : Bounty Islands.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax ranfurlyi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 40.

Range :—Bounty Islands (breeding).

Hypoleucus campbelli stewarti (Grant). Stewart Island Shag.

Phalacrocorax stewarti Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vol. xxvi. 1898, p. 331 : Stewart Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Phalacrocorax huttoni* Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. ii. 1888, p. 174 : near Dunedin, South Island.

Phalacrocorax huttoni Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 30.

Range :—Stewart Island (breeding) ; south of South Island.

Note :—Buller claimed the identity of Grant's *P. stewarti* with his prior *P. huttoni* : we have been unable to examine the type of the latter, which is preserved in the Museum at Dunedin, New Zealand ; there is nothing in Buller's description to indicate what bird he described, and until the type is re-examined *P. huttoni* must remain in suspense as indeterminate.

Hypoleucus chalconotus (Gray). Bronze Shag.

Graculus chalconotus Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 20 : Otago, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Phalacrocorax glaucus Jacquinot & Pucheran, Voy. Pôle Sud,
Zool. vol. iii. 1853, p. 127, pl. 31. fig. 1 : Otago, South Island.

Phalacrocorax chalconotus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 33.

Range :—Stewart Island (breeding) ; south of South Island.

Note :—This puzzling form appears to us to present another of the melanisms for which the southern parts of New Zealand are noted : that is, we believe that it is a fixed “melanistic” form of the preceding bird. Since arriving at that conclusion we find that Captain Hutton wrote (‘Emu,’ vol. iii. 1903, p. 5), “*P. chalconotus* is entirely black, but as the colours of the skin on the face and gular pouch are exactly like those of *P. stewarti*, I look upon it as a black descendant of that species, especially as it has occasionally white feathers on its lower surface.”

Genus STICTOCARBO.

Stictocarbo Bonaparte, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. xli. 1855.
p. 1115.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *S. punctatus* (Sparrrman).

Stictocarbo punctatus (Sparrrman). Spotted Shag.

Pelecanus punctatus Sparrrman, Mus. Carlson. fasc. i. 1786,
no. x. : Queen Charlotte’s Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Pelecanus nævius Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 575 : same locality.

Hydrocorax dilophus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d’Hist. Nat. vol. viii.
1817, p. 85 : new name for *P. nævius* Gmelin.

Phalacrocorax punctatus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 35.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Stictocarbo featherstoni (Buller). Chatham Islands’ Shag.

Phalacrocorax featherstoni Buller, Ibis, 1873, p. 90 :
Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax featherstoni Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 36.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Genus MICROCARBO.

Microcarbo Bonaparte, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. xliii. 1856, p. 577.

Type (by original designation) : *M. pygmæus* (Gmelin).

Microcarbo melanoleucos brevirostris (Gould). White-throated Shag.

Phalacrocorax brevirostris Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1837, p. 26 : New Zealand.

Synonyms :—

Carbo flavagula Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 270 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Phalacrocorax brevirostris, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 42.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos id. ib. p. 44. [The type-locality of *Hydrocorax melanoleucos* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii. 1817, p. 88, is New South Wales.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Genus MESOCARBO, nov.

Type : *Carbo sulcirostris* Brandt.

The species of *Mesocarbo* differ from those of *Hypoleucus* in their shorter and more slender bills, their longer tails and more slender build : from those of *Microcarbo* in their longer and proportionately more slender bills as well as their proportionately shorter tails.

Mesocarbo ater purpuragula (Peale). Little Black Shag.

Carbo purpuragula Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 269 : Manua Bay, North Island.

Synonym :—

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 41. [The type-locality of *Carbo ater* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 604, is Shark's Bay, West Australia, and of *Carbo sulcirostris* Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Pétersb. vol. iii. 1837, p. 56, is New South Wales.]

Range :—New Zealand (? North Island only), breeding.

Note :—The species and subspecies of New Zealand Shags are not yet well differentiated, especially those belonging to the genus *Hypoleucus*. Almost every island-breeding form

has been named, some twice over. These can only be considered subspecies and seem very ill-defined at that, as two or even three of the "species" have been recorded from the same island; they are generally named from single specimens in poor plumage, and as no long series has yet been collected, their determination is quite perplexing. Two species have been admitted, *H. carunculatus* (Gmelin) and *H. campbelli* (Filliol), but there may be only one: the carunculated forms may intergrade with those without caruncles. We have omitted *Microcarbo melanoleucus melanoleucus* (Vieillot), as we consider the specimens referred to that form to be simply *M. m. brevirostris* Gould, which is only subspecifically separable: these birds are very sedentary and are not wanderers to any extent.

Family PLOTIDÆ.

Genus PLOTUS.

Plotus Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 218.

Type (by monotypy): *P. ankinga* Linné.

Plotus novæhollandiæ novæhollandiæ Gould. South Australian Darter.

Plotus novæhollandiæ Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1847, p. 34: South coasts of Australia.

Synonym:—

Plotus novæhollandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 46.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental: one occurrence near Hokitika, South Island); extralimital.

Family SULIDÆ.

Genus SULA.

Sula Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat. 1777, p. 474.

Type (by tautonymy): *Sula piscator* (Linné).

Sula bassana serrator Gray. New Zealand Gannet.

Sula serrator Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 19: New Zealand.

Synonyms :—

Sula plumigula Pelzeln, Ibis, 1873, p. 52 : New Zealand.

Sula serrator Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 46. [The type-locality of

Sula bassana Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Scotland.]

Range :—North Island (breeding) ; South Island.

Sula dactylatra personata Gould. Masked Gannet.

Sula personata Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1846, p. 21 : North-eastern Australia.

Synonyms :—

Sula cyanops Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 49. [The type-locality of *Sula dactylatra* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 601, is Ascension Island ; this name has six years' priority over *Sula cyanops* Sundevall, Phys. Sällsk. Tidskr. (Lund) vol. i. 1837, p. 218, described from the same locality.]

Range :—Kermadec Islands (breeding).

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster). Brown Gannet.

Pelecanus plotus Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 275 : near New Caledonia.

Synonym :—

Sula sula Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 50. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus leucogaster* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enlum. 1783, p. 57, is Cayenne, and *P. sula* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 218, proves to be synonymous with *P. piscator* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 134.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, Napier, North Island, July 1888 ; apparently a second, Bay of Islands, Proc. New. Zeal. Inst. for 1910, 1911, p. 80) ; extralimital.

Family FREGATIDÆ.

Genus FREGATA.

Fregata Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 15.

Type (by monotypy) : *F. aquila* (Linné).

Fregata aquila palmerstoni (Gmelin). Eastern Tropic Bird.

Pelecanus palmerstoni Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 573 : Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean.

Synonym :—

Fregata aquila Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 50. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus aquilus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Ascension Island, Atlantic Ocean.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : about three occurrences : Castle Point, Wellington, Feb. 1863 ; Cape Farewell Light, South Island, April 15, 1901 ; Westport, South Island, before May 1903) ; extralimital.

***Fregata ariel ariel* (Gould). Lesser Frigate Bird.**

Attagen ariel Gould, Birds Austr. vol. vii. 1848, pl. 72 : Raine Island, North Australia.

Synonym :—

Fregata ariel Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 52.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, Whakapuaka Bay, Nelson, 1855) ; extralimital.

Note :—There has been so much confusion with these two species that it is desirable that this specimen, which is still preserved in the Nelson Museum (*vide* Buller), should be examined.

Family PHAETHONTIDÆ.

Genus PHAETHON.

Phaethon Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 134.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *P. aethereus* Linné.

***Phaethon rubricauda novæhollandiæ* Brandt. Ruddy Tropic Bird.**

Phaethon novæhollandiæ Brandt, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. ser. 6, vol. v. 1840, pl. ii. p. 272 : Lord Howe Island.

Synonyms :—

Phaethon rubricauda crubescens Rothschild, Avif. Laysan, 1900, pl. iii. p. 296 : Kermadec Islands.

Phaethon rubricauda Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 53. [The type-locality of *Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enl. 1783, p. 57, no. 979, is Mauritius.]

Range :—Kermadec Islands (breeding) ; extralimital.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

Genus PELECANUS.

Pelecanus Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 132.

Type (by tautonymy): *P. onocrotalus* Linné.

Pelecanus conspicillatus conspicillatus Temminck. Eastern Australian Pelican.

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck & Laugier, Planch. Color. d'Ois. 47^e livr. 1824, pl. 276: New South Wales.

Synonyms:—

Pelecanus australis Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 113: New South Wales.

Pelecanus conspicillatus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 53.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental visitor: one occurrence, Wanganui River, North Island, 1890); extralimital.

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Genus CIRCUS.

Circus Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 4.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. aeruginosus* (Linné).

Circus approximans drummondi, subsp. n. New Zealand Harrier.

Synonym:—

Circus gouldi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 54. [The type-locality of *Circus approximans* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped. 1848, p. 64, is Fiji Islands, and of *Circus gouldi* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 34, is New South Wales.]

Range:—New Zealand (breeding).

Note:—*Circus approximans drummondi* is separable from *C. a. approximans* by its larger size, and from *C. a. gouldi* by its smaller size and darker coloration. Wing less than 398 mm.

Genus NESIERAX.

Nesierax Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 203.

Type (by original designation) : *N. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin).

Nesierax novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). Quail Hawk.

Falco novæseelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 268 : Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Falco harpe Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 68 : Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island.

Nesierax novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 58.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Nesierax pottsi, sp. n. Bush Hawk.

Synonyms :—

Falco brunnea (not Bechstein, 1805) Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. pt. iii. 1838, p. 42 : New Zealand.

Falco australis (not Gmelin, 1788) Hombron & Jacquinot, Annal. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2nd ser. vol. xvi. 1841, p. 312 : Otago, South Island.

Falco ferox (not Gmelin, 1788) Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped. 1848, p. 67 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Nesierax australis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 59.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Note :—Many good ornithologists have maintained that two species of *Nesierax* inhabit New Zealand. We are unable to settle the question, but find the presumed smaller form to be nameless. In providing the above name we select as type the smallest bird measured by us, which fortunately comes from the North Island, viz. Paroah Bay, and has a wing measurement of 230 mm. This small form does not differ in coloration from *N. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin), and if later investigation proves that the smaller species is not existent, as we anticipate, we also suggest that the North Island form will prove separable from the South Island one and the name here given will then be available for that. We have named the species to honour

Mr. T. H. Potts, the greatest field-ornithologist New Zealand has yet seen, and who always contended that there were two species of *Nesierax* living together in New Zealand.

Genus CERCINEIS.

Cerchneis Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 970.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. rupicola* (Lichtenstein).

Cerchneis cenchroides cenchroides (Vigors & Horsfield).
Nankeen Kestrel.

Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 183 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Cerchneis immaculatus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 27 : New South Wales.

Cerchneis cenchroides Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 60.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor: two occurrences: Waimatee, Canterbury, about 1889; Portland Island, North Island, 6 April 1895); extralimital.

Order STRIGIFORMES.

Family BUBONIDÆ.

Genus SPILOGLAUX.

Spiloglaux Kaup, Isis, 1848, p. 768.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *S. hoobook* (Latham).

Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). South Island Morepork Owl.

Strix novæseelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 296 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Strix fulva Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 65 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Noctua zelandica Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 168, pl. 2, fig. 1 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

Ninox novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 61 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ venatica (Peale). North Island
Morepork Owl.

Noctua venatica Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848,
p. 75 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonym :—

Ninox novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 61 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Genus SCELOGLAUX.

Sceloglaux Kaup, Isis, 1848, p. 768.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. albifacies* (Gray).

Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies (Gray). South Island
Laughing Owl.

Athene albifacies Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,'
Birds, 1844, p. 2 : Waikouaiti, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Strix haastii Buller, Essay New Zeal. Orn. 1865, p. 7 : Canter-
bury, South Island.

Athene ejulans Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. iii. 1870, p. 63 :
new name for *S. albifacies*.

Sceloglaux albifacies Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 62.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Sceloglaux albifacies rufifacies (Buller). North Island
Laughing Owl.

Sceloglaux rufifacies Buller, Ibis, 1904, p. 639 : Wairarapa,
North Island.

Synonym :—

Sceloglaux rufifacies Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 65.

Range :—North Island (? extinct).

Order PSITTACIFORMES.

Family NESTORIDÆ.

Genus NESTOR.

Nestor Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 190.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. meridionalis* (Gmelin).

Nestor meridionalis meridionalis (Gmelin). South Island
Kaka Parrot.

Psittacus meridionalis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 333 :
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Psittacus nestor Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 110 : same
locality.

Psittacus australis Shaw, Museum Lever. 1792, p. 87 : same
locality.

Nestor novæzelandiæ Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 191 : same
locality.

Nestor hypopolius Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. Wissen. Münch. vol. i.
1832, pp. 505, 696 : same locality.

Nestor esslingii Souancé, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1856, p. 223 : loc. ?
(probably Marlborough District, South Island).

Nestor superbus Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 11 :
Alpine districts, South Island.

Nestor montanus Finsch, Papageien, vol. ii. 1868, p. 961 : Alpine
heights of South Island.

Nestor occidentalis Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 40 : not far from Dusky
Sound, South Island.

Nestor meridionalis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 69.

Nestor esslingi id. ib. p. 77.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis Lorenz. North Island
Kaka Parrot.

Nestor septentrionalis Lorenz, Verhandl. zool.-bot. Ges.
Wien, 1896, p. 198 : North Island.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—The forms of *Nestor meridionalis* would provide
an interesting study were localised series ever available.
Much variation has been observed by every writer, but no
attempt has been made to account for it in a scientific
manner. It will be noticed that the Alpine districts of the
South Island have provided most of the forms, the point of
interest being that the type-locality of *Nestor meridionalis*
was never fixed. Buller noted that *N. montanus* was larger
and seemed very distinct, but overlooked the fact that it was
practically the typical bird, and that the other bird (the
North-Island form) needed the new name. Lorenz pointed

this out, and then Buller would not recognise Lorenz's name but wished to utilise for the North Island race his own name of *N. occidentalis* given to the absolutely typical bird. Buller also admitted the beautiful colour aberration, *N. esslingi*, as a valid species, but of course it is impossible to allow this. It may be, however, that a recognisable race with a strong tendency to albinism does inhabit the Marlborough District, but without a series of specimens no progress whatever can be made in this most attractive field.

Nestor notabilis Gould. Kea Parrot.

Nestor notabilis Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1856, p. 941 : Murihuki, South Island.

Synonym :—

Nestor notabilis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 75.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Family CACATUIDÆ.

Genus CYANORAMPHUS.

Cyanoramphus Bonaparte, Rev. Mag. de Zool. vol. vi. 1854, p. 153.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. erythronotus* (Kuhl).

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ novæzelandiæ (Sparrman). Red-fronted Parrakeet.

Psittacus novæzelandiæ Sparrman, Mus. Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxviii. : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Lathamus sparmanii Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 206 : same locality.

Cyanoramphus frontatus Bonaparte, Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. n. 188, nom. nud.

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ id. ib. 189, nom. nud.

Platycercus forsteri Finsch, Papageien, vol. ii. 1868, p. 287 : same locality.

Platycercus rowleyi Buller, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. vii. 1875, p. 220 : North Canterbury, South Island.

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 83.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ hochstetteri (Reischek). Antipodes Island Red-fronted Parrakeet.

Platycercus hochstetteri Reischek, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxi. 1889, p. 387 : Antipodes Island.

Range :—Antipodes Island (breeding).

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ aucklandicus Reichenow. Auckland Islands' Parrakeet.

Cyanoramphus novæzeelandiæ subsp. *aucklandicus* Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1881, p. 42 : Auckland Islands.

Synonyms :—

Cyanoramphus aucklandicus Bonaparte, Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. p. 190, nom. nud.

Cyanoramphus erythrotis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 86 (part.).

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ erythrotis (Wagler). Macquarie Islands' Parrakeet.

Platycercus erythrotis Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. Wissen. Münch. vol. i. 1832, p. 526 : Macquarie Islands.

Range :—Macquarie Islands (breeding).

Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ cyanurus Salvadori. Kermadec Islands' Parrakeet.

Cyanoramphus cyanurus Salvadori, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. vii. 1891, p. 68 : Raoul Island.

Synonym :—

Cyanoramphus cyanurus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 87.

Range :—Kermadec Islands (breeding).

Cyanoramphus unicolor (Lear). Antipodes Island Parrakeet.

Platycercus unicolor Lear, Illus. Psittac. pt. iv. Jan. 1831 : Antipodes Islands.

Synonyms :—

Pezoporus fairchildi Hector, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxvii. 1895, p. 285 : same locality.

Cyanoramphus unicolor Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 81.

Range :—Antipodes Island (breeding).

Cyanoramphus auriceps auriceps Kuhl. South Island Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

Psittacus auriceps Kuhl, Nova Acta Phys. Med. Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. vol. x. 1820, p. 46 : South Island.

Synonyms :—

Cyanoramphus auriceps subsp. *intermedia* Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1881, p. 44 : South Island.

Cyanoramphus auriceps Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 88.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Cyanoramphus auriceps macleani, subsp. n. North Island Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*Cyanoramphus auriceps macleani* differs in its much smaller size. Salvadori separated this form when he catalogued the birds in the British Museum, but did not name it. Type in the British Museum.

Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi Rothschild. Chatham Islands' Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

Cyanoramphus forbesi Rothschild, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1893, p. 529 : Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

Cyanoramphus forbesi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 89.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Cyanoramphus malherbi Sonance. Orange-fronted Parrakeet.

Cyanoramphus malherbi Sonance, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1857, p. 98 : unknown = South Island.

Synonyms :—

Platycercus alpinus Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 39 : alpine heights of South Island.

Cyanoramphus malherbei Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 89.

Range :—South of South Island (breeding).

Family STRIGOPIDÆ.

Genus STRIGOPS.

Strigops Gray, Gen. Birds, vol. ii. 1845, p. 426.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. habroptilus* Gray.

Strigops habroptilus habroptilus Gray. South Island Kakapo.

Strigops habroptilus Gray, Gen. Birds, vol. ii. 1845, p. 427, pl. cv.: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

Strigops greyii Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 230: colour aberration: South Island.

Strigops habroptilus, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii, p. 89.

Range:—South Island (breeding).

Strigops habroptilus innominatus, subsp. n. North Island Kakapo.

Range:—North Island (breeding).

Note:—The only specimen of the Kakapo we have seen from the North Island is considerably smaller than a long series from the South Island; as Buller noted (Birds New Zeal. 1873, p. 29, footnote) that the only North Island specimen he examined was also “very small, measuring only 21 inches in length, and 8·5 in the wing,” we are adopting the extreme course and naming this race in the hope that our action will incite investigation. Inasmuch as the Kakapo is flightless, there is every reason to suggest that the birds inhabiting the two Islands should constitute recognisable races. Type in British Museum.

Strigops habroptilus parsonsi, subsp. n. Mountain Kakapo.

Range:—South Island: Alpine heights of north-west.

Note:—This is an extremely large form living in the mountains of the north-west of the South Island; it has a wing measurement of 335 mm., which is not approached by any of the Dusky Sound birds. Type in Coll. G. M. Mathews*.

Order CORACIIFORMES.

Family APODIDÆ.

Genus CHÆTURA.

Chætura Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 76.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. pelagica* (Linné).

* In the Vienna Museum is a long series of birds collected by Reischek at Dusky Sound. He maintains that the birds collected on the heights were larger and lighter than those living at or about sea-level.

Chætura caudacuta caudacuta (Latham). Spine-tailed Swift.

Hirundo caudacuta Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lvii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Hirundo fusca Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. x. 1817, p. 133 : New South Wales.

Chætura australis id. ib. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 76 : New South Wales.

Hirundo ciris Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. vol. i. 1827, p. 541 : Siberia.

Chætura macroptera Swainson, Zool. Illus. ser. ii. 1829, pl. 42 : New South Wales.

Chætura caudacuta Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 95.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor ; one occurrence, Manaia, North Island, March 1888) : extralimital.

Genus APUS.

Apus Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat. 1777, p. 483.

Type (by monotypy) : *A. apus* (Linné).

Apus pacificus (Latham). White-rumped Swift.

Hirundo pacificus Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lviii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Cypselus australis Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. for 1839, 1840, p. 141 : New South Wales.

Cypselus vittatus Jardine & Selby, Illus. Ornith. vol. iv. 1840, text to pl. 39 : China.

Cypselus pacificus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 95.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, near New Plymouth, North Island, Dec. 1844) ; extralimital.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

Genus EURYSTOMUS.

Eurystomus Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 37.

Type (by monotypy) : *E. orientalis* (Gmelin).

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham). Australian Roller.

Coracias pacifica Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. xxvii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Eurystomus australis Swainson, Anim. in Menag. 1837, p. 326 :
New South Wales.

Eurystomus australis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 96.

Range: New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences);
extralimital.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Genus SAUROPATIS.

Sauropatis Cabanis & Heine, Mus. Hein. vol. ii. 1860,
p. 152.

Type (by subsequent designation): *S. sanctus* (Vigors &
Horsfield).

Sauropatis sanctus vagans (Lesson). North Island King-
fisher.

Alcedo vagans Lesson, Voy. de la Coquille, Zool. vol. i.
1830, p. 694: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Halcyon norfolkiensis* Tristram, Ibis, 1885, p. 49: Norfolk
Island.

Halcyon vagans Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 97 (part).

Range :—North Island (breeding); Kermadec Group
(breeding); ? Norfolk Island (breeding); Lord Howe
Island (breeding).

Sauropatis sanctus forsteri, subsp. n. South Island King-
fisher.

Synonyms :—

Alcedo cyanea (not of Vieillot 1818) Forster, Descr. Anim. ed.
Licht. 1844, p. 76: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Halcyon vagans Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 97 (part). [The type-
locality of *Halcyon sanctus* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.
Lond. vol. xv, 1826, p. 206, is New South Wales.]

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Note :—Differs from *S. s. vagans* in its longer and
narrower bill. Type in the British Museum.

Order COCCYGES.

Family CUCULIDÆ.

Genus CUCULUS.

Cuculus Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 110.

Type (by tautonymy): *C. canorus* Linné.

Cuculus optatus Gould. Oriental Cuckoo.

Cuculus optatus Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1845, p. 18: Port Essington, North Australia.

Synonym:—

Cuculus saturatus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 102.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental visitor: one occurrence, Lake Te Anau, South Island, February 1902); extra-limital.

Genus LAMPROCOCYX.

Lamprococcyx Cabanis, Mus. Hein. vol. iv. 1862, p. 11.

Type (by original designation): *L. lucidus* (Gmelin).

Lamprococcyx lucidus (Gmelin). New Zealand Shining Cuckoo.

Cuculus lucidus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 421: Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

Cuculus nitens Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 151: Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Chalcococcyx lucidus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 101.

Range:—New Zealand (breeding). Summer visitor to both Islands and to the Chatham Islands but winter quarters still unknown. (Cf. Mathews, Austral Avian Record, vol. i. 1912, pp. 15–16.)

Genus URODYNAMIS.

Urodynamis Salvadori, Ornith. Papua. e Mol. vol. i. 1880, p. 370.

Type (by original designation): *U. taitensis* (Sparrrman).

Urodynamis taitensis (Sparrman). Long-tailed Cuckoo.

Cuculus taitensis Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxxii. : Tahiti.

Synonyms :—

Cuculus tahitiensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 412 : Tahiti.

Cuculus perlatus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii. 1817, p. 232 : Tahiti.

Cuculus fasciatus Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 160 : Tahiti.

Eudynamis cuneicauda Peale, United States Expl. Exped., Zool. 1848, p. 139 : Fiji Islands (Ovalau).

Urodynamis taitensis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 98.

Range :—New Zealand (breeding). Summer visitor to both islands ; extralimital.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Family ACANTHISITTIDÆ.

Genus ACANTHISITTA.

Acanthisitta Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool. 1842, pl. 27.

Type (by monotypy) : *A. chloris* (Sparrman).

Acanthisitta chloris chloris (Sparrman). South Island Rifleman.

Sitta chloris Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxxiii : Cape of Good Hope in error. We designate Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Motacilla citrina Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 979 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Sitta punctata Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, pl. 18, fig. 1, p. 221 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

Acanthisitta tenuirostris Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1841, p. 242 : South Island.

Motacilla citrinella Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 89 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Acanthisittositta chloris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 102.

Acanthisittositta citrina id. ib. p. 103.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Acanthisitta chloris granti, subsp. n. North Island Rifleman.

Differs from *A. c. chloris* in lacking the yellow rump and the yellow coloration of the sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts.

Range:—North Island (breeding).

Note:—The nomenclature of this species has received severe handling without much benefit accruing to our knowledge. First as regards the generic name; it has been mutilated by would-be purists into *Acanthidositta*; this has been done through illogical attempts to force meanings out of names irrespective of the author's usage. Agassiz (Index Univ. p. 4, 1846) would appear to have been the first amender, but in the second edition of Buller's 'Birds' (p. 113) we get information for an independent attempt thus: "This has hitherto been written *Acanthisitta*, but Professor Newton has drawn my attention to the fact of its being erroneous. I have therefore adopted the more classic form of *Acanthidositta*, the etymology of which is ἀκανθιδ = crude form of ἀκανθις = *Carduelis*, and *Sitta* = *Sitta*." This absurd reasoning has been accepted by later writers; but what resemblance has this bird to *Carduelis*? Absolutely none. The facts are simple. Owing to its peculiar bill it was at first sight placed in the genus *Sitta* by Sparrman; when Lafresnaye described it as new, he called it *Acanthiza*; then, noting its generic distinction and the *Sitta*-like bill, he made a combination of *Acanthiza* and *Sitta*; this was quite a common practice of Lesson and other French ornithologists about that time and consequently no other derivation of the name is necessary than *Acanthiza* and *Sitta*. In a similar instance Lafresnaye provided *Procelsterna* from *Procellaria* and *Sterna*.

Now as to the family name. This species has been classed with *Xenicus* in the family *Xenicidae*, but as Buller pointed out (Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. i. p. 108), if this is so the family name should be *Acanthisittidae*, but he did not use it. We do not think that there is much relationship between *Acanthisitta* and *Xenicus*, and the researches of Pycraft also point to the same conclusion. We are, therefore, separating the two

into different families. Regarding the species and subspecies of this family much remains to be worked out. Grant, in the Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. xv. 1905, p. 82, and in the 'Ibis,' 1905, pp. 594-597, contended that two species were represented in the South Island to which he assigned the names *Acanthidositta chloris* (Sparrman) and *A. citrina* (Gmelin). Unfortunately, whatever the truth may be, Grant's nomenclature is inadmissible. In the first place, *Sitta chloris* Sparrman was inaccurately used: no type-locality was fixed for the species; Sparrman accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage *in the pay of Forster*, who was official naturalist to the Voyage. Whatever birds Sparrman described must have been collected under Forster's supervision. We have, therefore, decided to fix as the type-locality of Sparrman's species that absolutely known from Forster's descriptions and figures. This is a very necessary duty, as Sparrman got his localities mixed up and described many New Zealand birds from "Cape of Good Hope"; this instance is one of them. Now, Forster described the present species from Dusky Sound, South Island, and we therefore select the same place as the type-locality of Sparrman's *Sitta chloris*. Grant received a bird from Dusky Sound, and observing it differed somewhat from the accepted *A. chloris*, recognised in it Gmelin's *M. citrina* from that locality, but Gmelin's name was founded on Latham's description, which in turn was based on Forster's specimen and consequently was identical with Sparrman's bird.

Grant noted that the Dusky Sound bird had "the rump and upper tail-coverts yellow" "sides, flanks and under tail-coverts bright yellow." Sparrman wrote, "Uropygium flavicans. Abdomen crissumque alba," and the figure shews a yellow rump and the lower under parts washed with yellow.

There can be no doubt that Grant's *A. citrina* is identical with Gmelin's *M. citrina*, and this is as surely Sparrman's *S. chloris*.

But Grant's *A. chloris* was mainly allotted to specimens

from Marlborough and elsewhere, though some Marlborough birds were called *A. citrina*.

Buller in the 'Supplement,' however, used *A. chloris* for the North and South Island birds, and then admitted *A. citrina* for the Alpine Rifleman from the Alpine country of Nelson and quoted Grant as confirmation! We have not sufficient authentic material to decide as to the value of this Alpine race but are separating the North Island Rifleman, as the specimens from that Island lack the yellow rump and yellow on the under parts of the Dusky Sound bird, only a bare tinge of that colour being seen.

Family XENICIDÆ.

Genus XENICUS.

Xenicus Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 31.

Type (by original designation) : *X. longipes* (Gmelin).

Xenicus longipes longipes (Gmelin). South Island Bush Wren.

Motacilla longipes Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 979 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonym :—

Xenicus longipes Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 104.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Xenicus longipes stokesii Gray. North Island Bush Wren.

Xenicus stokesii Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 219 : Rimutaka Hills, North Island.

Synonym :—

Xenicus stokesi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 107.

Range :—North Island (breeding). ? Extinct.

Xenicus gilviventris Pelzeln. Alpine or Rock Wren.

Xenicus gilviventris Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1867, p. 316 : New Zealand.

Synonyms :—

Xenicus haasti Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 37 : Canterbury Alps.

Xenicus gilviventris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 108.

Range :—Alps of South Island (breeding).

Genus TRAVERSIA.

Traversia Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. iv. 1894, p. x.

Type (by monotypy) : *T. lyalli* Rothschild.

Traversia lyalli Rothschild. Stephen's Island Wren.

Traversia lyalli Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. iv. 1894, p. x : Stephen's Island.

Synonyms :—

Xenicus insularis Buller, Ibis, 1895, p. 236 : Stephen's Island.

Traversia insularis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 109.

Range :—Stephen's Island, Cook's Strait. ? Extinct.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Genus HYLOCHELIDON.

Hylochelidon Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. vol. i. 1865, p. 111.

Type (by original designation) : *H. nigricans* (Vieillot).

Hylochelidon nigricans nigricans (Vieillot). Australian Tree Swallow.

Hirundo nigricans Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 523 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Hirundo pyrrhonota Vigers & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 190 : New South Wales.

Collocalia arborea Gould, Birds Austr. vol. ii. pl. 14, 1848 : New South Wales.

Petrochelidon nigricans Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 113.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Note :—All the specimens obtained should be re-examined, and it should be decided whether they all belong to the typical subspecies or whether some are referable to *H. n. australis* Temminck & Schlegel (Fauna Japonica, Aves, 1850, p. 35 : Tasmania), the Tasmanian subspecies.

Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Genus MYIOMOIRA.

Myiomoira Reichenbach, Syst. Avium, 1850, tab. lxxvii.

Type (by monotypy) : *M. toitoi* (Lesson).

Myiomoira toitoi (Lesson). North Island Tomtit.

Muscicapa toitoi Lesson, Manuel d'Ornith. vol. i. 1828, p. 188 : North Island.

Synonym :—

Petræca toitoi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 114.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Myiomoira macrocephala macrocephala (Gmelin). South Island Tomtit.

Parus macrocephalus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 1013 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Mio forsterorum Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 191 : same locality.

Turdus minutus Forster, Deser. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 83 : same locality.

Petræca macrocephala Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 114.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Myiomoira macrocephala dieffenbachii (Gray). Chatham Islands' Tomtit.

Miro dieffenbachii Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 191 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Myiomoira macrocephala marrineri, subsp. n. Auckland Islands' Tomtit.

Differs from *M. m. macrocephala* in its larger size (*cf.* Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 587). Type in the British Museum.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Note :—In the Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117, Buller included, under the title *Petræca vittata*, the record of a bird which Hutton had recognised as appearing to him to be *Muscicapa*

grisola; as the skin is preserved in the Canterbury Museum it is imperative that a re-examination be made and the identity of the bird fixed. Buller's nomination was purely guess-work, as he had not seen the bird nor has any description been published.

MAORIGERYGONE, gen. nov.

Differs from *Pseudogerygone* in the extremely compressed bill, much longer tail, different wing formula, the fifth primary longest, and different style of coloration.

Type: *Curruca igata* Quoy & Gaimard.

Note:—*Gerygone* was introduced by Gould to replace *Psilopus* (preoccupied), proposed for *P. albogularis* Gould. Sharpe separated the somewhat heterogeneous assemblage into *Gerygone* and *Pseudogerygone*, the type of which latter he named *G. personata* Gould, and thereto attached the New Zealand birds. It is now necessary to subdivide *Pseudogerygone*, as the birds thereunder included have different structural characters as well as varied coloration. The New Zealand species are easily differentiated as above.

Maorigerygone igata igata (Quoy & Gaimard). South Island Grey Warbler.

Curruca igata Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 201, pl. xi. fig. 2: Tasman Bay, South Island.

Synonym:—

Pseudogerygone flaviventris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117 (part.).

Range:—South Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

Maorigerygone igata sylvestris (Potts). South Island Bush Warbler.

Gerygone sylvestris Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. v. 1873, p. 177: near Lake Mapourika, South Island.

Synonym:—

Pseudogerygone sylvestris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 119.

Range:—South Island (breeding), south-western Alpine districts.

Maorigerygone igata flaviventris (Gray). North Island Grey Warbler.

Gerygone flaviventris Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1844, p. 5, pl. iv. fig. 1: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms:—

Gerygone assimilis Buller, Essay Ornith. New Zeal. 1865, p. 9, footnote: proposed on nest only: North Island.

Gerygone aucklandica Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Vögel, 1865, p. 65: Auckland, North Island.

Pseudogerygone flaviventris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117 (part.).

Range:—North Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

Maorigerygone igata macleani (Grant). North Island Mountain Warbler.

Pseudogerygone macleani Grant, Ibis, 1907, p. 545: North-eastern portion of North Island, 2000 feet.

Range:—North-eastern North Island (breeding, 2000 feet).

Note:—In the Ibis, 1907, pp. 542-546, Grant wrote upon the New Zealand forms of the genus *Pseudogerygone* and admitted as distinct species the four we have here included, but which we consider subspecies only.

It is obvious that the plumage changes which this species undergoes are not yet clearly understood, and Grant's key on p. 543 confuses the breeding, winter, and immature plumages, and does not correctly define the differential characteristics of the forms. Much more material is necessary before these can be considered fixed, as Grant himself admits (*loc. cit.* pp. 543-4).

There is, however, little doubt that the Alpine heights of the south-west of the South Island harbour a distinct form from the Lowlands and these forms can carry the names here used. The North Island lowland form also appears to have a mountain representative in Grant's *P. macleani*. From Grant's paper it is obvious that the forms are so close that they can be considered as subspecies only and an examination of a series confirms that conclusion.

Genus *HAPOLORHYNCHUS*.

Hapolorhynchus Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1908, p. 488.

Type (by monotypy): *H. albofrontatus* (Gray).

Hapolorhynchus albofrontatus (Gray). Chatham Islands' Warbler.

Gerygone? albofrontata Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1844, p. 5: Chatham Islands.

Synonym:—

Pseudogerygone albofrontata Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 119.

Range:—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Note:—When Gray introduced this species he noted that it was quite an aberrant *Gerygone*, and there can be no hesitation in using the generic name Reichenow has proposed for this species.

Genus *MIRO*.

Miro Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 389.

Type (by monotypy): *M. longipes* (Lesson).

Miro australis australis (Sparman). South Island Robin.

Turdus australis Sparman, Museum Carlson. 1788, fasc. iii. no. lxxix.: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

Turdus albifrons Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 822: same locality.

Turdus ochrotarsus Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 82; same locality.

Miro albifrons Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 120.

Range: South Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

Miro australis bulleri Buller. Alpine Robin.

Miro bulleri Buller, Suppl. Birds New Zeal. 1906, vol. ii. p. 123: Karamaea Saddle, South Island.

Range:—South Island (breeding). Alpine form.

Miro australis longipes (Lesson). North Island Robin.

Muscicapa longipes Lesson, Manuel d'Orn. 1828, vol. i. p. 248: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms :—

Myiothera novæ-zelandiæ id. ib. : new name for same bird.

Miro australis Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 122.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*Turdus australis* Sparrman, if used at all, must be used for the South Island Robin, as Sparrman was a colleague of Forster and was never in the North Island. The illustration is bad but recognisable as referring to this species, though the subspecific characters are not clearly shewn.

NESOMIRO, gen. nov.

The species of *Miro* are separated from those of *Petroica* on account of their much larger size, much stouter and longer bill and longer legs with different coloration ; the group here separated under the above name differ more from *Miro* than *Miro* does from *Petroica*, being much smaller than *Miro*, with a much shorter bill and shorter legs, and again different coloration. Compared with *Petroica* the species included in *Nesomiro* have much shorter bills, longer tails, though equivalent wing-length, and much stronger feet, though the metatarsus is of similar length ; the coloration is uniform black.

Type : *Miro traversi* Buller.

Nesomiro traversi traversi (Buller). Chatham Islands' Robin.

Miro traversi Buller, Birds New Zeal. p. 123, June 1872 : Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

Miro traversi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 125.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Nesomiro traversi dannefærdis (Rothschild). Snares Island Robin.

Miro dannefærdis Rothschild, Nov. Zool. vol. i. 1894, p. 688 : Snares Island.

Synonym :—

Miro dannefordi Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 125.

Range :—Snares Island (breeding).

Genus RHIPIDURA.

Rhipidura Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 246.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *R. flabellifera* (Gmelin).

Rhipidura flabellifera flabellifera (Gmelin). South Island
Pied Fantail.

Muscicapa flabellifera Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 943 :
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Muscicapa ventilabrum Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844,
p. 86 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Rhipidura flabellifera Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 126 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Rhipidura flabellifera kemp*i, subsp. n. North Island Pied
Fantail.

Synonym :—

Rhipidura flabellifera Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 126 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*R. flabellifera kemp*i is easily differentiated by the much lighter coloration of the lower surface and by the more extensive dark coloration of the tail-feathers ; this occupies almost the whole of the outer web save on the two central feathers and the outside pair. Type in the British Museum.

Rhipidura flabellifera penitus Bangs. Chatham Islands' Pied
Fantail.

Rhipidura flabellifera penitus Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. vol. xxiv. 1911, p. 41 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Rhipidura fuliginosa (Sparrman). Black Fantail.

Muscicapa fuliginosa Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xlvii. : South Island.

Synonyms :—

Muscicapa deserti Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 949 : new name for
M. fuliginosa Sparrman.

Rhipidura melanura Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New
Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 190 : Cook's Straits.

Rhipidura tristis Jacquinot & Pucheran, Voy. Pôle Sud, vol. iii.
1853, p. 76, pl. ii. f. 5 : Otago, South Island.
Rhipidura fuliginosa Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 127.

Range :—South Island (breeding). Only a recent settler in the North Island.

Family CAMPOPHAGIDÆ.

Genus CORACINA.

Coracina Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 37.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *C. papuensis* (Gmelin).

Coracina robusta robusta (Latham). Australian Little Cuckoo-Shrike.

Lanius robustus Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. xviii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Corvus melanogaster Latham ib. 1801, p. xxv : same locality.

Colluricincla concinna Hutton, Cat. Birds New Zeal. 1871, p. 15 : New Zealand.

Graucalus melanops Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 128.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor to South Island : three occurrences : Motueka, 1869 or 1870 ; Invercargill Apl. 8, 1870 ; Rabbit Island, Canterbury, June 11, 1904) ; extralimital.

Note :—When Hutton recorded the third example (Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxxviii. 1905, p. 350) he noted that all three had been recognised as immature examples of *G. melanops*, but that they did not exactly agree with Australian descriptions of that phase. The descriptions of the New Zealand specimens shew that they are all fully adult of this species, better known as *C. mentalis* Vigors & Horsfield (cf. Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 327).

Family PARIDÆ.

Genus MOHOUA.

Mohoua Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, vol. ix. 1837, p. 139.

Type (by monotypy) : *M. ochrocephala* (Gmelin).

Mohoua ochrocephala (Gmelin). Yellowhead.

Muscicapa ochrocephala Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 911 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Certhia heteroclites Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 223, pl. 17, fig. 1 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

Orthonyx icterocephalus Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1839, p. 257 : Iles Marquises ! errore=South Island.

Muscicapa chloris Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 87 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Clitonyx ochrocephala Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 130.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Genus **CERTHIPARUS**.

Certhiparus Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1842, p. 69.

Type (by original designation) : *C. albicillus* (Lesson).

Certhiparus albicillus (Lesson). Whitehead.

Fringilla albicilla Lesson, Voy. Coquille, Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 662 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms :—

Parus senilis Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. vol. vi. 1839, pl. i. p. 297 : New Zealand (North Island).

Clitonyx albicapilla Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 128.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Genus **FINSCHIA**.

Finschia Hutton, Ibis, 1903, p. 319.

Type (by original designation) : *F. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin).

Finschia novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). New Zealand Creeper.

Parus novæseelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 1013 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Parus zelandicus Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 210, pl. 11, fig. 3 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

Certhiparus maculicaudus Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 189 : South Island.

Parus urostigma Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 90:
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Certhiparus novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 136.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Note :—We have associated these three species together and questionably referred them to the Family Paridæ. The nomenclature here adopted is that proposed by Hutton (Ibis, 1903, p. 31), which is undoubtedly correct wherever the birds are placed. Buller rejected it without any good reason whatever; he claimed that the first two species were congeneric, but used for them a generic name *Clitonyx* proposed long after either of the others here utilised, and, moreover, instead of preserving Hutton's generic name, *Finschia*, for the third, continued the incorrect usage of *Certhiparus*, for which there was no excuse. Until the young are studied and specimens in spirits are anatomically examined we cannot hope for any improvement in their classification.

Family BOWDLERIIDÆ.

Genus BOWDLERIA.

Bowdleria Rothschild, Nov. Zool. vol. iii. 1896, p. 539, note.

Type : we designate *B. punctata* (Quoy & Gaimard). Schodt

Bowdleria punctata punctata (Quoy & Gaimard). South Island Fern Bird.

Synallaxis punctata Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 225, pl. xviii. fig. 3: Tasman Bay, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Sphenæucus fulvus Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 221 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

Bowdleria fulva Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 131.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Bowdleria punctata vealeæ Kemp. North Island Fern Bird.

Bowdleria punctata vealeæ Kemp, Austral Avian Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124 : North Island.

Synonym :—

Bowdleria punctata (not Quoy & Gaimard) Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 131.

Range :—North Island (breeding)

Bowdleria punctata caudata (Buller). Snares Island Fern Bird.

Sphenæacus caudatus Buller, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxvii. 1896, p. 128: Snares Island.

Synonym :—

Bowdleria caudata Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 132.

Range :—Snares Island (breeding).

Bowdleria rufescens (Buller). Chatham Islands' Fern Bird.

Sphenæacus rufescens Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 38: Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

Bowdleria rufescens Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 133.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Family TURDIDÆ.

Genus TURNAGRA.

Turnagra Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, vol. viii. 1837, p. 216.

Type (by monotypy): *T. capensis* (Sparrman).

Turnagra tanagra (Schlegel). North Island Thrush.

Otagon tanagra Schlegel, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. vol. iii. 1865, p. 190: North Island.

Synonyms :—

Turnagra hectori Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 39: North Island.

Turnagra tanagra id. Suppl. vol. ii. p. 134.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Turnagra capensis (Sparrman). South Island Thrush.

Tanagra capensis Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xlv.: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Turdus crassirostris Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 815: same locality.

Campephaga ferruginea Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. x. 1817, p. 48: new name for *T. capensis* Sparrman.

Tanagra macularia Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 186, pl. 7, fig. 1: Tasman Bay, South Island.

Loxia turdus Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 85: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Turnagra crassirostris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 135.

Range: South Island (breeding).

Family MELIPHAGIDÆ.

Genus NOTIOMYSTIS.

Notiomystis Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxxv. 1908, p. 631 (new name for *Pogonornis* Gray, preoccupied by Billberg).

Type (by monotypy): *N. cincta* (Du Bus).

Notiomystis cincta (Du Bus). Stitch Bird.

Meliphaga cincta Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Sci. Brux. vol. vi. p. 295, June 1839: North Island.

Synonyms :—

Meliphaga (Ptilotis) auritus Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. Sept. 1839, p. 257: North Island.

Pogonornis cincta Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 137.

Range: North Island (breeding).

Genus ANTHORNIS.

Anthornis Gray, List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 15.

Type (by original designation): *A. melanura* (Sparrman).

Anthornis melanura melanura (Sparrman). Korimako or South Island Bell Bird.

Certhia melanura Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. i. 1786, no. v.: Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Certhia sannio Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 471: same locality.

Anthorniza cæruleocephala Swainson, Classif. Birds, vol. ii. 1837, p. 327: new name for *C. melanura* Sparrman.

Certhia olivacea Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 79:
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Anthornis ruficeps Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1867,
p. 316: South Island.

Anthornis melanura Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 138 (part.).

Range:—South Island (breeding).

Anthornis melanura dumerilii (Lesson). North Island Bell
Bird.

Philedon dumerilii Lesson, Voy. Coquille, Zool. vol. i.
1830, p. 644: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonym:—

Anthornis melanura Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 138 (part.).

Range:—North Island (breeding).

Anthornis melanura incoronata (Bangs). Auckland Islands'
Bell Bird.

Anthornis incoronata Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash,
vol. xxiv. 1911, p. 23: Auckland Islands.

Range:—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Anthornis melanura melanocephala (Gray). Chatham Islands'
Bell Bird.

Anthornis melanocephala Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in
New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 188: Chatham Islands.

Synonyms:—

Anthornis auriocula Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 8:
Chatham Islands.

Anthornis melanocephala Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 143.

Range:—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Genus PROSTHEMADERA.

Prosthemadera Gray, List Genera Birds, 1840, p. 15.

Type (by original designation): *P. novæseelandiæ*
(Gmelin).

Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). South
Island Tui.

Merops novæseelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 464:
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Merops cincinnatus Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 275 :
new name for *M. novæseelandiæ* Gmelin.

Sturnus crispicollis Daudin, Traité d'Ornith. vol. ii. 1800, p. 314 :
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Prosthemadera novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 144 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ phæbe Kemp. North Island
Tui.

Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ phæbe Kemp, Austral Avian
Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124 : North Island.

Synonym :—

Prosthemadera novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 144
(part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ kwini Kemp. Auckland
Islands' Tui.

Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ kwini Kemp, Austral Avian
Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124 : Auckland Islands.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Genus COLEIA.

Coleia Mathews, Austr. Avian Record, vol. i. 1912,
p. 116.

Type (by original designation) : *C. carunculata* (Latham).

Coleia carunculata (Latham). Yellow Wattle Bird.

Merops carunculatus Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790,
p. 276 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

Mimus carunculatus Buller, Essay Ornith. New Zeal. 1865, p. 10 :
North Island.

Anthochæra bulleri Finsch, Journ. für Ornith. 1867, pp. 321, 342 :
new name for preceding.

Acanthochæra carunculata Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 148.

Range : New Zealand (accidental visitor : two occurrences :
Makakana, North Island, before 1865 ; Marton, North
Island, before 1883) ; extralimital.

Note:—It would be interesting to know whether these stragglers belong to the typical subspecies which inhabits south Queensland and New South Wales, or to *C. c. tre-gellasi* (Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 419 : Victoria), the form living in Victoria and South Australia.

Family ZOSTEROPIDÆ.

Genus ZOSTEROPS.

Zosterops Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 234.

Type (by monotypy) : *Z. lateralis* (Latham).

Zosterops lateralis tasmanica Mathews. Silver Eye.

Zosterops lateralis tasmanica Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 385 : Tasmania.

Synonym :—

Zosterops cerulescens Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 149. [The type-locality of *Z. lateralis* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. 1v, is New South Wales.]

Range :—Both Islands and the outlying groups (breeding).

Note :—The history of this bird seems to show that it colonised New Zealand from the Australian continent, and that it first appeared in the south of the South Island. That this would appear to be true is evidenced by the fact that the New Zealand birds seem referable to the Tasmanian form and differ appreciably from the New South Wales bird.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Genus ANTHUS.

Anthus Bechstein, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl. vol. iii. 1807, p. 704.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A. spinoletta* (Linné).

Anthus novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ (Gmelin). South Island Pipit.

Alda novæseelandiæ Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 799 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Alauda littorea Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 90 :
same locality.

Anthus grayi Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 249 :
same locality.

Anthus novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 151 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Anthus novæseelandiæ reischeki Lorenz-Liburnau. North
Island Pipit.

Anthus novæzealandiæ reischeki Lorenz-Liburnau, Annal.
K.K. Naturhist. Hofm. Wien, vol. xvii. 1902, p. 308 :
North Island.

Synonym :—

Anthus novæzealandiæ Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 151 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Anthus novæseelandiæ aucklandicus Gray. Auckland Islands'
Pipit.

Anthus aucklandicus Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 224 : Auckland
Islands.

Synonym :—

Anthus aucklandicus, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 153.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Anthus novæseelandiæ chathamensis Lorenz-Liburnau.
Chatham Islands' Pipit.

Anthus novæzealandiæ chathamensis Lorenz-Liburnau,
Annal. K.K. Naturhist. Hofm. Wien, vol. xvii. 1902,
p. 309 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Anthus novæseelandiæ steindachneri Reischek. Antipodes
Island Pipit.

Anthus steindachneri Reischek, Trans. New Zeal. Inst.
vol. xxi. 1889, p. 388 : Antipodes Island.

Range :—Antipodes Island (breeding).

Note :—Buller includes *Anthus novæzealandiæ* and *Anthus
aucklandicus* as distinct species, rejecting the other named

subspecies, writing: "while admitting a certain amount of individual variation, I am quite unable to accept these distinctions as specific." But Lorenz's forms had only been introduced as subspecies and as such should be accepted, and *A. aucklandicus* is only rightly regarded as of that value. Grant (Ibis, 1905, p. 592) lumped the Antipodes Island and Auckland Island Pipits under the name of *Anthus steindachneri*!

Family NEOMORPHIDÆ.

Genus NEOMORPHA.

Neomorpha Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837, pt. i. pl. ii.
Type (by monotypy) : *N. acutirostris* Gould.

Neomorpha acutirostris Gould. Huia.

Neomorpha acutirostris Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837,
pt. i. pl. ii. : North Island.

Synonyms :—

Neomorpha crassirostris Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837, pt. i.
pl. ii. : name for male.

Neomorpha gouldi Gray, List Genera Birds, 1841, p. 15 : new
name only.

Heteralocha acutirostris Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 154.

Range :—North Island (breeding). ? Extinct.

Family CREADIONTIDÆ.

Genus CREADION.

Creadion, Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 34.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *C. carunculatus*
(Gmelin).

Creadion carunculatus (Gmelin). Saddle Back.

Sturnus carunculatus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 805 :
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Creadion pharoides Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii.
1817, p. 390 : new name for preceding.

Icterus novæzealandiæ Lesson & Garnot, Voy. Coquille, Zool.
1828, vol. i. p. 415 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Icterus rufusater Lesson, ib. 1830, p. 649, pl. xxiii. fig. 1 : same locality.

Creadion cinereus Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 10 : Banks' Peninsula, South Island.

Creadion carunculatus Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 161.

Creadion cinereus id. ib. p. 163.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Note :—There does not seem to be much doubt that Buller's *C. cinereus* is the immature plumage of this species. If, however, as Buller contended, the juveniles of the North Island form differ, then it may be that two subspecies are here confused. We have not sufficient authentic material to make a pronouncement. We have admitted as of family rank this genus and also the preceding. They would appear to have little close connection with *Sturnus*, and the present form much more vividly recalls the Icteridæ.

Family CALLÆADIDÆ.

Genus CALLÆAS.

Callæas Forster, Enchiridion, 1788, p. 35.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. cinerea* (Gmelin).

Callæas cinerea (Gmelin). Orange-wattled Crow.

Glaucopis cinerea Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 363 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

Cryptorhina callæas Wagler, Syst. Avium, Cryptorhinæ sp. 5, 1827 : new name for *C. cinerea* Gmelin.

Glaucopis cinerea Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 164.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Callæas wilsoni (Bonaparte). Blue-wattled Crow.

Glaucopis wilsoni Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 368 : North Island.

Synonyms :—

Callæas olivascens Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1867, p. 317 note : North Island.

Glaucopis wilsoni Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 166.

Range :—North Island (breeding).